

## KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well."

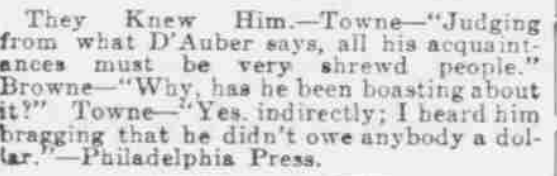


MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

—Mrs. Louise Gibson, 4813 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.



They Knew Him.—"Towns"—Judging from what D'Auber says, all his acquaintances must be very shrewd people."

Don't Get Footsore! Get Foot-Ease. A wonderful powder that cures tired, hot, aching feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask today for Allen's Foot-Ease. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Joy of Relief. Casey—You're lookin' purty bad this mornin', but ye seem happy enough. Cassidy—Indade Oi am. It makes me feel great to think of the terrible toothache Oi had last night.

Pink's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of the throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Emsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Hot, Numb and Be Wise. By its persistency of face repose, the owl gets a great reputation for wisdom. But whoever heard of an owl doing a wise thing? Moral: If the conversation is too deep for you, look owl and hoot occasionally.—Washington Post.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c. A New Bug. Brooklyn advertises a "reliable bug exterminator," which may be of use to any one who wants to exterminate reliable bugs.—Boston Globe.

## FEMININE FRILLS OF FASHION

A pale pink chiffon parasol is artistically trimmed with bunches of June roses.

Odd among belt buckles is one of old ivory representing two ferocious-looking tiger heads.

Not pretty, but decidedly odd looking, is a belt buckle of oxidized silver, set with a few single amethysts.

A pretty pin for chateleine watches is a green ribbon knob set with emeralds, the ends of the ribbons outlined with diamonds.

A dainty chiffon ruff has around the neck innumerable little white ostrich tips, with the chiffon folds. The ends are of chiffon alone.

Bowknots are coming to the front again in the jewelry line and are crowding all bugs and other horrible shivery things to the wall. One design is set in rubies and diamonds and is dazzling to look upon.

Yet another belt has been added to the already numerous designs in these useful and pretty toilet adjuncts. This is the initial belt and comes in white, with a fancy enameled initial in the buckle. All letters of the alphabet are to be purchased.

The fancy for green evinced in Paris in the early part of the year has not yet died out and it is mixed with brown cloth to the greatest advantage. A pale-green cloth gown made with a short bolero coat, had a deep band of brown-spotted panne velvet, shot through with green, and an ecorse Irish crochet collar, finished with a tie of the same.

The plain cloth skirt was stitched with brown. This does not, perhaps, sound a particularly happy mixture, but it looked quite well, owing to the fact that it was properly carried out.

CRAZED BY PING-PONG. The Victim Had His Fling—Fling with His Little Sing-Song, Ring-Rong, Ding-Dong.

"Hello, Jinks! Why, I haven't seen you for several weeks. How's your health?" "Poorly; every little thing seems to affect me lately. Well, at any rate, you are looking like a king-song."

"Feeling that way, except for a slight touch of spring fever?" "Yes, spring fever always affects me, too; makes my head ring-rong."

"What in thunder is the matter with you, old man, the way you've got to talking?" "Nothing, Jinks," said Jinks, making a swinging movement of his arm through empty air, as his friend looked away in amazement and alarm, relates the Kansas City Independent.

"I hear that you have become a great devotee to the fashionable fad of table tennis."

"Yes," he said, wildly, "I like to have my fling-pong and enjoy the banjo sing-song of the game of ping-pong, at every moment of my life, while the celluloid sphere is on the wing-wong—I know that game's the thing-thing."

Gently the keeper from the asylum led him away to his padded cell, the first victim of the omnipresent game of ping-pong.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-Mark. Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has ordered a permanent injunction, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trade-mark "Foot-Ease." Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trade-mark and common law rights.

Forbes—"Why will you be seen with Stryker?" He is nothing but a dead beat, and everyone knows it. Grimes—"That's all right. But it is such a pleasure to be with a man who is always ready to feed your vanity, even though you know he is doing it for the drink you are going to give him."—Boston Transcript.

One way to avoid fatal mistakes in distinguishing between mushrooms and toadstools is to confine your operations to parsnips.—Chicago Daily News.



## THE FARMING WORLD

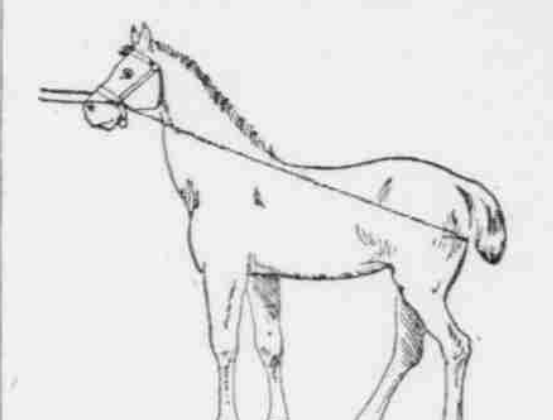
### TRAINING THE COLT.

In These Days of Progress Youngsters Are No Longer "Broken" With a Whip.

The young foal should be left entirely to its mother's care the first few hours. Do not molest the dam or foal by helping the colt to its feet at once, "trying to have it nurse," etc.

By so doing you irritate the mare and exhaust the strength of the foal. The foal is as well and perhaps better off not to nurse for a couple of hours.

After a few hours the colt should be approached carefully, caressed, and given to understand you are a companion and friend, not an enemy. Give him a little sugar or salt from your hand and you will soon have



SIMPLE TRAINING LINE.

him leave his mother and come to you across the yard or field.

If you have to touch the mare, do not let the foal follow as he gets tired and weary. Young colts spend a great deal of time lying down. Shut him in a box stall, or what is better, in company with another foal. He will soon become contented.

As soon as he becomes accustomed to eating, give a little ground oats and wheat bran in his feed box, and if in the stable with his dam, it is well to have a box separate from the dam where she cannot eat his feed.

The colt should be taken from the dam at from four to five months old and put in a pasture by himself or with other colts and have a regular feed of ground oats and bran once or twice per day. From the first year's good feed and care, the beauty of the coming horse is developed.

You cannot begin to educate him too young by handling his head and feet. When three or four months old, put on a halter. Take about 40 feet of cord, double it, tie a knot in the doubled cord so that the loop will slip over the colt's rump or quarters, but not up under the tail. Have the knot in the loop come about in front of saddle. Run ends of cord through each side of the ring of halter, stand in front of the colt and give a gentle pull. If he does not come readily, step a little to one side and pull quick. You will throw him off his guard and balance, and in 15 minutes you will have your colt educated to lead.

When older, coming two years old, hitch your colt on the off side of a gentle horse, for a few times, so he will learn to drive, and in meeting teams, electric cars, etc., he will have what he will consider the protection of the older horse. Then put him on near side, changing back and forth from one side to the other. Then some day, after a good drive, if your colt is spirited, put on the single harness and you will find a very near perfectly broken colt, safe to drive past electric cars, etc. We used to break colts with a whip; now we educate them without this cruel instrument.—A. B. Donelson, in Farm and Home.

Richness of Sugar Beets. As a rule medium-sized beets are richer than either small or large beets. By medium-sized beets is meant such as weigh from one to two pounds. Large beets, weighing from two to four or eight pounds, or even more, may be as rich in sugar and have as high a coefficient of purity as beets of one pound or less, if grown under the same conditions. If not grown under the same conditions they cannot be compared. Even big beets grown under different conditions cannot be compared. Two beets, weighing respectively 2.88 and 2.90 pounds, grown in the same plot of ground within 200 feet of one another, but under different conditions in regard to water supply, showed 10.45 per cent. sugar, 67.0 per cent. purity and 16.06 per cent. sugar and 85.1 purity. Big beets may be rich beets, the size alone is not determinative.—W. T. Headen, in Farmers' Review.

Too Much of a Good Thing. Word comes from the west that some farmers are ruining their lands by over-irrigating them. The land should be given the water it needs and no more. That applies to the humid as well as to the arid states. The constant downward movement of water leaches the fertility out of the upper soil where it is available and carries it into a portion of the soil where it is not available. In years of moderate rain it works away from the surface. If too much water is applied in irrigation a great deal of the fertility is carried to subterranean channels or to surface streams. If just enough water is used there is little surplus to drain away and most of the fertility carried down into the substrata is subsequently brought back again.

Wrinkles Tell Horse's Age. "The popular idea that the age of a horse can always be told by looking at his teeth," said a veterinary surgeon, "is not entirely correct. After the eighth year the horse has no more new teeth, so that the tooth method is useless for telling the age of a horse which is more than eight years old. As soon as the set of teeth is complete, however, a wrinkle begins to appear on the upper edge of the lower eyelid, and a new wrinkle is added each year, so that to get at the age of a horse more than eight years old you must figure the teeth plus the wrinkles."

Start in a Small Way. No man that has not handled hundreds of fowls should start in with a big poultry plant. It is better to begin the poultry business as a side issue and gradually develop it. The side issue will teach many lessons that will be valuable when it becomes the main issue. The cost of learning is considerable even with a small flock. With a large flock it frequently becomes so great that the whole enterprise is abandoned. Many a man has sunk a large sum of money in this kind of enterprise because he tried to learn his lessons en masse with consequent disaster.

## THE CARE OF GOSLINGS.

They Should Receive Food Regularly If Rapid and Profitable Growth Is Expected.

The following information upon the care of goslings is given in the Farming World: When the eggs hatch do not allow the mother of the young to leave the nest for the first 12 to 24 hours. The goslings thus become thoroughly dry and strong and may then be safely removed, with the mother, to a large, roomy coop.

A goose's appetite for green things asserts itself from the start, and the gosling's first food may be a feed of grass fed on sod; with it should be given a small amount of moistened cornmeal or oatmeal. Or the first meal may consist of chopped egg and bread crumbs, with chopped weeds or greens of some sort added.

A bit of sand and charcoal also improves the ration. Food of this sort should be given regularly three times a day for a few days. They should then be strong enough to take some grain. A ration made up of equal parts, by measure, of bran, middlings, steamed cut clover and cooked vegetables is recommended for this period, although ground corn, oats or barley may be substituted for the bran and middlings. There should be no lack of green food. Nearly any kind of vegetable, weed or grass chopped up fine will supply their wants in this direction.

Goslings are often able to take care of themselves after the first five or six days or a week. They are frequently separated from the mother at this age and allowed to roam. However, they need protection at night for a much longer time, and they should receive food regularly if you wish to keep them growing rapidly. They soon learn to forage, but they will not be able to get sufficient food in this way until after harvest. At the age of ten or twelve weeks, they should be well enough developed to go to the fattening pen.

INDIANA SCARECROW. It Flashes Beams of Light Over a Field to Frighten Creatures Bent on Depredation.

In designing the light-throwing apparatus shown in the accompanying cut Alexander C. Davis, of Lafayette, Ind., seeks to provide an inexpensive animated scarecrow, adapted to be operated by the wind to flash beams of light or lamplight over a field to frighten away any bird or animal bent on depredation. The device can be mounted on a post at any convenient place and serves to frighten hawks, crows and other birds in the daytime and owls and rodents at night. It consists of a fixed frame of any desired

shape, open on two sides for the free passage of the wind, with a lamp in each end of the frame for night use and a central revolving wheel which carries a number of mirrors to reflect the light across the field it is desired to protect. The flanges on the blades are shaped to catch the wind on one side only, and even a slight air current will set the wheel in motion. Any ordinary lamps or lanterns may be used, those shown being partially protected by metallic hoods, which also serve as reflectors, with openings only on the sides towards the mirrors. When this scarecrow is in use at night it throws streams of light round and round the field, while in the daytime sudden flashes of light from the sun serve the same purpose.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Word About Comb Defects. Side sprigs on a comb are a serious defect, and it is not advisable to use a bird in the breeding yard that has them, as they are very apt to "show up" on the combs of the chicks from such birds, says the Poultry Herald.

We have experimented with such birds and have found that even when this defect did not show up very strong in the chicks of the first season, yet by the use of these chicks the next season, the side sprigs would be very numerous. It is better not to make use of a bird that has them, unless such a bird is one of unusual merit otherwise. Then one might be excused for taking chances in using it. But as a general thing one must avoid such defects if possible, they will be numerous enough without breeding from birds that have them.

Buy from a Distance. Those who endeavor to improve their flocks of poultry by selecting the most prolific hens from which the young stock to be produced next year make a mistake. They are careless on the part of some in the selection of males. Neighboring farmers frequently exchange eggs, in order to add new blood to their flocks, but they fail to notice that by such practice, continued over several years, there is no out cross made. Every farmer who desires to improve his flocks should send to some distant breeder, either for fowls or eggs, and aim to secure pure-bred stock of some kind. This should be done every year. The result will be fewer cases of disease, more prolific hens and better quality of poultry for market.—Prairie Farmer.

Slaughter of the Innocents. Almost all agree, at least partially, with the stirring condemnation of the present system of head education alone, by the eminent literary lady who says it deserves the title of "The modern method for the slaughter of the innocents," resulting many times in nervous wrecks and in no case fulfilling the greatest objects of an educational system, to draw out and ripen for use the latent forces of intellectual, moral and physical being for the needs of practical life.—National Printers' Journal.

## SOUTHERN EDUCATION

### EDUCATION THAT EDUCATES.

Our Schools Should Teach Subjects Adapted to the Needs and Attitudes of the Child.

The improvement of our country schools is the foundation stone of agricultural progress, and other foundation no man can lay. This is not theory; but a fact proved by statistics. Wherever the percentage of illiteracy is highest, there are the profits of farming smallest. And for a reason not far to seek—there has least progress been made in the introduction of improved and scientific methods.

We may live out our lives dreaming dreams about the good work that might be done by our agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and farm papers, says the Progressive Farmer, but all this dreaming is a snare and a delusion unless we realize that before the college or paper will be appreciated, must come the public school, teaching the people to read and understand, just as surely as the foundation stone must be laid before the rest of the structure is worth considering.

We have lately made progress in the matter of public education, but much work yet remains to be done. And since such a large per cent. of these pupils of the country schools are to take up farming as a life work, it is not unreasonable to demand that in them the principles of agriculture be taught. We do teach these boys much about banking, selling and buying bonds, discounting, foreign exchange, etc., things with which not one in ten has anything to do in after life. Why then should it be thought strange when one dares suggest that it would be better to teach them something of plant growth, animal life, plant feeding, etc., subjects that would be equally useful in training the mind and would be of continual benefit to the larger part of them in their life work?

Let the farm boy learn a little less of foreign exchange and Greek history, if need be, but teach him at the outset that farming is "not drudgery, but an intellectual pursuit" that, like other callings, pays handsome returns for intelligent, scientific care and management.

AN AID TO SELF-HELP. Outside Aid to Education Need Not Necessarily be Looked Upon as a Charity.

Some of the people of the south have feared that outside aid to education would be offered as a charity. Such is not the case. The correct principles are clearly stated in the World's Work, which says: "The principles that have been carefully worked out by experience and have been demonstrated as scientific in this whole matter of educational aid are these:

(1) It is worth while to help those who help themselves, and only those. (2) It is best worth while to help the public that helps itself, because by building up public sentiment a permanent investment is made in democracy.

These simple principles clear the atmosphere and open the way to work incalculable value. In the first place there is no place left for mendacity, nor condescension, nor for "missionary" work. The taint of charity is removed.

It has been proved over and over again that in such communities, whatever be the cause of their backwardness, a great and lasting service may be done by helping the public that helps itself. However poor the public may be, if it will tax itself to a reasonable limit, such taxation opens the door for help. It can not or will not provide good schools, and poor schools are little better than none. But if the fund raised by taxation in such a community can be judiciously supplemented, always in proportion to the effect of the community—by this method real help can be given. It is legitimate to induce a community to do better, and to give aid to receive. It makes no paupers. It carries no insults. It is not personal and it is not offensive. It is a contribution to democracy, and not to individuals or private enterprises. The money is distributed through public channels solely for the public good. It trains the tax payer; it trains the local board of administration; it builds up public opinion, and it thus bears fruit generation after generation.

A Great Success. The summer school of the south now in session at Knoxville, Tenn., has 1,300 students in attendance, and many more are expected. The registry shows 24 states represented. Tennessee has 860, Georgia about 260, Alabama 140, North Carolina 100, with large delegations from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Every southern state is well represented. The teachers are enthusiastic over the splendid courses and instructors, and warm praise is given the gentlemen who have made the school possible and who are intimately connected with the Southern Educational board movement.

Many of the best teachers who have attended the best summer schools of the north state that this school is the best they have ever seen.

Every state in the south is represented on the programme of instructors and lecturers.

Slaughter of the Innocents. Almost all agree, at least partially, with the stirring condemnation of the present system of head education alone, by the eminent literary lady who says it deserves the title of "The modern method for the slaughter of the innocents," resulting many times in nervous wrecks and in no case fulfilling the greatest objects of an educational system, to draw out and ripen for use the latent forces of intellectual, moral and physical being for the needs of practical life.—National Printers' Journal.

## MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

### The Women Also Recommend Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Blanche Grey, 174 Alabama street, Memphis, Tenn., a society woman of Memphis, writes:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Pe-ru-na. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving away, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."

—Miss Blanche Grey. Mrs. X. Schaeffer, 2829 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After taking several remedies without result, I began last year to take your valuable remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say to-day that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure."

Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Pe-ru-na is not a guess nor an experiment—it is an absolute scientific certainty. Pe-ru-na has no substitutes—no rivals. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na.

A free book written by Dr. Hartman, on the subject of catarrh in its different phases and stages, will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Pe-ru-na does.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Pe-ru-na, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served eleven years at West Point, has the following to say of Pe-ru-na:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Follow sufferers, Pe-ru-na will cure you."

Pe-ru-na immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the nervous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

## Have You Kidney or Bladder Trouble?

The Case of Mrs. Nancy Galt.

There are no diseases that more quickly and surely destroy the same constitution than Kidney or Bladder trouble, and it quickly weakens every nerve and every organ of the system, and when it is left to take its course, it is a most painful and dangerous disease. It is a disease that is often overlooked, and when it is found, it is often too late to do any good. It is a disease that is often overlooked, and when it is found, it is often too late to do any good. It is a disease that is often overlooked, and when it is found, it is often too late to do any good.

Price 50c and \$1.00 a bottle of druggists generally or direct from the manufacturer.

FREE SAMPLE SENT ON APPLICATION. SMITH MEDICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

TEXAS RATES ARE LOWERED. Round trip tickets to points in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, will be sold by the Canon Belt, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at about half of the usual rates. Three weeks return limit. Stop overs allowed on going trip.

W. C. FEILER, D. P. A., Memphis, Tenn. L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio. E. W. LADGAIN, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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LOW RATES TO TEXAS. Round trip tickets to points in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, will be sold by the Canon Belt, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at about half of the usual rates. Three weeks return limit. Stop overs allowed on going trip.

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## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of

Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE HARDEST workers lose their energy at times and need help to avoid a spell of sickness. Prickly Ash Bitters is the right remedy at such a time. It purifies the bowels, stimulates the vital organs, creates strength, vigor and cheerfulness.

\$1.00 per bottle.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA (TEETHING POWDERS)

Rev. J. W. Berry (of Arkansas Methodist Conference, writes): "Enclosed find fifty cents for which please mail me two packages of 'TEETHINA.' I wonder how we have raised children without it. Another day a lady in this part sent us a package and it came at a most opportune time our babe was in a serious condition his bowels had been in bad condition for days, and nothing that we gave did any good; the second dose of 'TEETHINA' gave perfect relief and he has had no further trouble. Other members of the family have used it and every dose has been a perfect success."

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